SPAIN.

EING ALFONSO TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-RELIGIOUS LIBERTY GUARANTEED.

MADRID, Jan. 17, 1876. King Alfonso will assume chief command of the Army of the North. He will probably be accompanied to the headquarters of the army by General lovellar, the Minister of War.

Strenuous efforts are to be made for the relief of Pampeluna. A movement of troops with this object has already commenced.

NEW CHOWN FOR THE YOUTHFUL MONARCH. The merchants of Madrid have presented a magafficent crown to the King. THE NATIONAL CHURCH RESPECTED, BUT CONSCIENCE MADE FREE.

The King has signed decrees relative to the sal-

aries of the clergy, and declared that while giving support and respect to the Catholic clergy he defirmly maintain religious liberty as it exists in the most civilized countries.

The subvention to the clergy has been raised from 3,500,000 to 41,000,000 pesetas.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

THE PRUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENT INJURIOUS TO THE CARLIST CAUSE.

BAYONNE, Jan. 17, 1875. The report that the German corvette Nautilus anded a party at Zaraus is pronounced to be false. The Carlists declare that they would vigorously resist such an attempt. They persistently deny that the Gustav was fired on and assert that the crew thanked the Carlist officers for assistance

THE SPANISH NAVY ROUSING UP FOR ACTION. It is believed that the steps taken by Germany will lead to vigorous action on the part of the Spanish navy against the Carlist position on the Guipuzcoan coast.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTIST GAINS AT AN ELECTION FOR THE

Paris, Jan. 17, 1875. The second election for member of Assembly in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenecs was held to-day. Partial returns give M. Cazeau, the Bonapartist candidate, 2,000 majority.

ENGLAND.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S HEALTH SEBIOUSLY IM-PAIRED.

LONDON, Jan. 18-5:30 A. M. An official bulletin published in the morning papers announces that Prince Leopold, who was recovering from fever, has had an attack of hemorrhage, which has greatly weakened him.

GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

THE EX-PREMIER'S OPINION OF THE CONDITION OF THE PAPACY UNDER PIO NONO.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1875. Mr. Gladstone has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the Quarterly Review. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increase subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that "the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the Papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done fo many generations."

VICKSBURG.

MILITARY PROTECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1875. Governor Ames, of Mississippi, telegraphed General Sheridan to night for authority for the United States troops to act in case of an apprehended disturbance to morrow at Vicksburg on the occasion of opening Court. Both Crosby (colored) and Fianagan will attempt to act as Sheriff, and excitement runs high between the contesting parties. General Sheridan, in answer, telegraphed orders to sustain Crosby, whom he regards as the legally elected Sheriff. General Sheridan received a despatch from the President ordering him to assist Ames.

DETERMINED LYNCHERS

CLEVELAND, Ohio Jan. 17 1875 G. W. Ullery, whose arrest for outraging a little girl, nine years old, near Urbana, Ohio, on Tuesday last, has been previously reported, was hanged this morning by a mob of about forty masked men, who went to the jail, captured and bound the guards, battered down the doors, took the prisoner out, and after giving him a few min-ntes to pray, hanged him to a tree in front of the Court House. A large crowd gathered on the scene, but the lynchers had posted a strong guard, and the seeble efforts made to interiere with them were unsuccessful. After all signs of lite had ceased in the suspended man the lynchers quietly dispersed, but the body nung an hour before it was removed by the Coroner. Public opinion is decidedly in favor of the lynchers. The little girl is in a shocking condition, and it is thought cannot recover.

NEGROES KILLED BY WHITE MEN.

CLINTON, La., Jan. 17, 1875. On Friday evening last, just after dark, as three segroes, with their wagons loaded with shingles, had gone into camp, about six miles from Clintor tney were visited by white men, who were mounted, and who proposed buying their shingles, when, after a lew words, one of the white men pulled out a pistol and shot two of the megroes, killing them instantly. The third negroescaped and gave the alarm. From the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest the jury came to the conclusion that the murders were committed by Lawson Blunt. A posse nave gone in pursuit.

CHURCH ON FIRE.

PROVIDENCE R. L. Jan. 17, 1874. During service in the Elmwood Congregational church, in this city, this morning, fire broke out in the vestry below, caused by the overheating of the furnaces. The congregation withdrew without panic and the Fire Department checked the flames before much damage was done. The loss only amounts to about \$440.

ANOTHER CHURCH BURNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17, 1875. The first Congregational church, at South Hadley, valued at \$20,000, was burned this morning. It was insured for \$10,000, of which \$3,250 were in each of the Hartford and Phoenix, of Hartford, and \$2,500 in the Home, of New York.

A BLIND ASYLUM BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17, 1875. The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Oakland was destroyed by fire this evening and is a total

BURNING OF A HOSIERY MILL.

PHILMONT, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1875. The High Rock Hosiery Mill, of which P. M. Harden & Son are proprietors, was burned down this morning. The mill was insured for \$32,000.

A FIRE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17, 1875. The building on the southwest corner of King and Church streets was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The two upper flats, occupied by the Pure Gold Printing Company, were completely gutted. The ground floor, occupied by the Isolated Risk Insurance Company, was considerably dam-aged. The adjoining building was also damaged.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17, 1875. The consecration of Rev. F. W. Adams, Bishop day at St. Paul's church. The consecration cere-monies were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, who was assisted by Bishops Beck, of Georgia, and Wilmer of Louisiana.

ROBBERY OF A DRY GOODS STORE.

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1875. The dry goods store of Hocum, Hosford & Co. at Lowell, Mass., was entered by burglars last night and robbed of silks and shawls to the value 00. The burgiary was evidently perpetrated ofessionals. There is no clew to the rob-

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENA-TORSHIP.

COMPLICATIONS AND ENTANGLEMENTS OF THE SITUATION-PROBABLE REPUBLICAN AND DEM-OCRATIC CANDIDATES-TACTICS OF SIMMONS

AND BURT-ANOTHER CELEBRATED TELEGRAM. BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1875. The Massachusetts senatorship question is be-

coming more complicated and entangled than ever. The Louisiana muddle, a row between Collector Simmons and Postmaster Burt, a threatened change in the United States Marshalship and the old Credit Mobilier scandal have all become suddenly mixed up in the matter, and the scene seems to shift almost momentarily as the time approaches for the final solution of the problem. In view of the republican and democratic caucuses which are to be held to-morrow evening, and the election which is to follow on Tuesday, the friends of the rival candidates have been very industrious in their behalf to-day, notwithstanding it has been the hallowed Sabbath. At Parker's, the Tremont and the United States there has been a perfect political pandemonium all the atternoon and even

THE LEADING REPURLICAN CANDIDATES. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoar continue to be the leading republican candidates, and the iriends of the two appear to be so evenly divided in numbers and so positively obstinate in their adherence t their ravorites that it is more than likely that both of the ambitious rivals will be finally dropped and a new man substituted. Up to yesterday Mr. Dawes seemed to be gaining strength, but the developments of the hour have turned the tide in favor of Judge Hoar, or, at least, against Mr. Dawes. These developments consist chiefly of reviving the career of Mr. Dawes in connection with the stupendous Crédit Mobilier frauds. The raking up of the scandal at this time is due to Judge Robinson, of the North Adams Transcript, who has reviewed at length in paper the connection of Mr. Dawes with the great frauds, and circulated copies very freely among the members of the Legislature. The result has been that many who were before friendly to the Berkshire statesman are now un-equivocally opposed to him. Another cause of division in the Dawes ranks is the fact that some of his friends have just at this time urged the appointment of a Mr. Barker, of Pittsfield, for United States Marshal in place of Roland G. Usher, whose term expires in March.

ONE OF BUTLER'S BOWERS. Mr. Usher is one of Butler's bowers, and this attempt on the part of the Western Massachusetts men at this time to oust him has caused no little ill feeling among the Butler legislators who were heretofore friendly to Mr. Dawes, and they declare to-night that unless the effort is abandoned they will withdraw from the support of the Berkshire candidate. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Dawes is in a very uncomfortable position. The question arises, though, whether he will not retain enough supporters to make a dead set against Hoar and defeat a choice unless a new candidate is taken up. This seemingly is the situation now, so far as these two aspirants are concerned.

THE COMPROMISE CANDIDATE. Next to these ex-Governor Bullock stood the best chance of being taken up as a compromise candidate, but he signed the call for the Louisiana indignation meeting and sent a message of indorsement, and, therefore, his name may as well be dismissed at once. Counting ex-Governor Bullock out of the contest the most promising comlock out of the contest the most promising compromise candidate is General Devens, now Judge of the Superior Court, who seems to have justifications and iriends in acundance. According to the gossip among the members there were brilliant indications at the commencement of this Senatorial contest that Collector Summons would not come to the surface. He has turned up, however, like a bad penny, and with him is lostmaster Burt. They are endeavoring to wrangle each other out of office, and in so doing they are throwing more or less influence into the campaign at the State House.

more or less influence into the campaign at the State House.

THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING.

The disturbance at Faneuil Hall last Friday afternoon has been charged directly upon Mr. Simmons, and notwithstanding his proclivity for denying charges through the press he has not yet refuted these allegations. It is charged that the opposition manifested in the Faneuil Hall meeting was organized for the purpose, and that the Custom House, that retreat of all the political virtues, was the headquarters whence the orders emanated and where all the arrangements were made. The opposition in the meeting stemed to be acting in concert, and had not a majority of the people present been in sympathy with the object for which it was called the resolutions would probably have been voted down or the meeting broken up. The meeting, it seems, afforded the Collector an excellent opportunity to manifest his loyalty for President Grant, for, while it was in progress, he sent the following telegram to the White House:—

House:—

SIMMONS' TELEGRAM.

Boston, Mars., Jan. 15, 1875.

General O. E. Barcock, Executive Mansion:—
Large protest meeting in Fancial Hall on Louisians matters, Wendell Philips being a spectator. The audience, cheering for Grant and Sheridau, insteed on Philips speaking, and he is now talking and dealing havy blows, amid great enthusiasm, in decince of the Previous and teneral sheridau. Natiber 1997.

stident and General Sheridan. Neither Fancuil Hall, stident and General Sheridan. Neither Fancuil Hall, stident, nor the State will sustain the protestants meet-Postmaster Burt at this time was in Washing-ton pressing charges against Simmons, and the flattering telegram was probably regarded by the Collector as a very timely offset. The effect of this side fight on the Senatorial question is against both fir. Dawes and Judge Hoar and in layor of an outside candidate, for both Burt and Simmons (particularly the latter) are very odious just now, and any candidate supported by them is weakened rather han strengthened.

an outside candidate, for both But's and Simmons (particularly the latter) are very odious just now, and any candidate supported by them is weakened rather than strengthened.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

The democratic situation on the Senatorship has also changed. Governor Gaston's friends, while they would like to see him in the Senate, are reluctant to bestow that honor, for the reason that his successor in the gubernatorial chair (the Lieutenan Governor) would be a republican and a prohibitionist. In order to bring about this state of things probably there would be a sufficient number of republicans to go for Mr. Gaston to secure his election. Judge About's stock has also gone down in the democratic market, and their policy now is to bring out either Charles Francis Adams or his son John Quincy. So far as their preferences are concerned they will be decided in to-morrow's caucus, but the republican council will hardly come to anything definite unless opinions are very materially changed during the next twenty-lour hours.

A MAN OF THE PERIOD.

Governor Gaston is more of a man of the period than he is of a democratic politician, and it would be hard to find even a republican in the State who does not admire him for his ability and integrity. It is almost certain that his name will be strongly urged by many in the democratic caucus and ne may be the chosen candidate instead of Abbott, Adams or Banks, and he would probably command more republican support than either of the last two named. Between the two calcuses the democratics are the most likely to come to an understanding on Monday evening. The republicans are so divided and the different factions are so wedded to the support of their respective candidates that it will be hard for any of them to yield to the others.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17, 1875. General Bates' friends have had a caucus in which it is claimed that they can count twenty-three votes for him. They assert that he is the only man who can beat Johnson, and that the work will be short.

They propose to work up a combination against Johnson, if possible, but they are rather too sanguine. It having been reported that C. C. Giers, of this county, was going to vote for Bates, petitions saking him to vote for Johnson were taken

tions asking dim to vote for Johnson were taken to the beer gardens and extensively signed by the foreign element, which is clamorous for Johnson's election.

The question now uppermost with the opposition is as to whether one banot shail be nad on Tuesday, and then an adjourned caucus be neid to decide if possible what man can come it over Johnson.

CONVICTION OF TWO SMUGGLERS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17, 1875. Joshus A. Ellegood and William L. Crosby, two of the smugglers detected last July at Lewes, Del., by Special Agent J. S. Charker and United States Marshal Duna, were convicted yesterday in the United States District Court in this city. These are the first prosecutions for smuggling in this district for many years, and nave excited a deep interest throughout the State. Mr. Anthony Higgins, United States District Attorney, prosecuted. The accused were defended by Messrs. Harrington and Hoffecker.

THE BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1876 The President of the Boston and Lowell Railroad will publish a letter to-morrow morning in behalf of the corporation, defining the position of the road in regard to its recent troubles and defend-ing its policy. It is thought that popular indigna-tion has subsided.

WASHINGTON.

A Letter from Vice President Wilson.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES DISCUSSED.

Office-Holders Make the Party Odious.

THE THIRD TERM DENOUNCED

Proposals for Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1875. A LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT-HIS ADVICE TO THE PARTY AND THE PRESIDENT-THE THIRD TERM AND THE SOUTH-THE CABINET.

Vice President Wilson has written a letter to Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, in reply to a paragraph in that journal asserting that the Vice President openly gave up the repub lican party as beaten and certain of deleat at the next election. Mr. Wilson replies in effect that he has not said this, and does not believe it; that he thinks the republican party get in, and that a necessity exists for its continuing in power. He admits that it is in danger, but asserts that its peril comes not from its own fault, but from the misconduct of men who have obtained high positions in it. He believes a change of policy necessary, and goes on to state what changes, in his opinion, would reestablish the party in the confidence and affection of the people. It must, he says, at once and ex plicitly, declare against a third term, and thus relieve the public mind of painful apprehension and nut to rest at once and forever a fear which does more than aught else to alienate the people from the party. It ought to re-move many of the office-holders, high and low, and especially some of the higher officers of the administration, whose mismanagement of affairs has become offensive to the people, and whose conduct, both in their departments and in genera affairs, makes them and the party odious. It must adopt a conciliatory, though firm, policy in Southern affairs, avoiding any irritating federal interference and taking off the heavy hand of the government. The equal rights of the blacks must be delended, but unconstitutional acts and measures of doubtful constitutionality ought to be avoided, and the public opinion the North must not be offended by violent acts or language toward the South. Finally, Mr. Wilson thinks it necessary to open the door to those men who strayed off after Greeley, but whose hearts are still "with the republican party." They must be conciliated. Their leading men must be taken into the confidence of the party, and some should be called to high places.

There is no doubt, from what Mr. Wilson freely says in conversation, that if his advice were followed General Sheridan would be at once recalled from New Orleans and the South; and that also he would urge a very conciliatory policy in the Southern States, and one which would throw the people of those States largely on their own responsibility, removing lederal interference, and calling upon them to keep order and punish disorder, with the understanding that if there were any there that did not the federal power is always strong enough to resume its nterierence. Mr. Wilson sees that by such a policy the blame of Southern disorders, if these ontinued, would fall upon the democrats and nor upon the republicans as now, and he beileves that, while the blacks must have equal rights as the constitution guarantees, and as justice and humanity demand, the irritation consequent upon such acts as those recently in New Orleans is dangerous and of the most evil tendency.

Mr. Wilson has also frequently in conversation expressed the conviction that the fear of designs for a third term does more with the people to bring the republican party into disrepute and cause it to lose popular confidence than almost anything else, and he believes very strongly that if the President could be induced to declare openly and decidedly his unalterable opposition to a third term, his intention not on any account to accept or allow his own renomination and his belief that all designs for a third term now or opposed, he would remove one of the main causes of the party's misfortunes. Ten days ago there was some private talk of getting a number of leading republicans in and out of Congress to go in a body to the President and endeavor to persuade him to some decided utterance upon the third term question, and among others ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, was spoken of as one who ought to be on such committee. It is felt, however, by everybody here that the subject is extremely distasteful to the President, and that nothing could induce him to make an explicit declaration on the subject. He says he never sought the office: that the people have twice called on him to be President, and that is all. General Logan, who spoke the other day as the President's mouthpiece in the Senate, was more rank. He said, speaking of General Jackson's imprisonment of a judge during the war of 1812 in New Orleans, "One man was made President for making New Orleans behave itself, and it might make a second." He was understood by everybody to mean not Mr. Kellogg, nor General Sheridan, but General Grant.

As to the proper and judicious and, as he thinks, necessary course of the republican party toward the liberal republicans, the Vice President has of late given very decided utterances. He believes it to be expedient to win back the support of these men, and to do this he would clean out of the Cabinet several of the present mem bers, and in reconstructing it take in least one prominent liberal republican and one prominent Southern man. He thinks the party should also demand the removal of many office-noiders-some abroad, but more of them at home-whose character and conduct injure the party which is held responsible for them.

To make such a summary clearance of men who are incapable or whose character and conduct are a disgrace to the party and an injury to the country, and to replace them by men of capacity and honesty, he has on many occasions recently said, is absolutely necessary to the usefulness and success of the republican party. In choosing their successors there is no doubt that the Vice President would advise that a fair proportion of prominent liberal republicans, where these are men of ability, should be chosen; and he would also seek to establish the republican party in the South of casting out of office the venal and incapable men who rule it there and winning over to it the best men by the offer of the federal offices. The Vice President has never been hopeless of the future of his party as some other republicans have been. He has seen the evils and dangers which beset it and has busily consulted with leading men in and out of Congress as to the remedies which ought to

be applied. Vice President Wilson did not give his views to the public until he had spoken with others to get their views, but he is very decided in his expressions that the first and most necessary thing is an open declaration by the President of unalterable opposition to a third term. A prominent republi-can, to-night, speaking of the Vice President's letter and his well known views, remarked that with proper and energetic efforts it would not be impossible to manage a bolt of republicans, and their union with liberal republicans in all the

States, which might have strength and cohesion enough to control the party in spite of President Grant and independently of him, and force him to pursue a different policy. The people, he thought, were ripe for such a movement, and would join it with great heartiness and place its success at once beyond a doub. Public meetings should be called in every State, he thought, and at these prominent republican and liberal republican leaders should join together in opposition to the policy of the President and demand a change both in measures and men.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1875. THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, arrived here this morn ing to be present at the consultation of the lead ing democrats now in Washington. The purpose at present is to hold a public meeting in Washing ton and follow it with the establishment of a lead ing democratic paper, in order that the democrats in the Forty-tourth Congress may not be without THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCE MESSAGE.

The Committee on Ways and Means will take up the tariff and proceed with its revision this week. They will hold night sessions in order to be pre-pared for a report to the House at an early day. Although the President's message in relation to in creasing the revenue was addressed to the Senate instead of to the House, where, according to the fourth section of the constitution, all bills for raising the revenue must originate, it must be remembered that the Senate, by the same section may make amendments to such bill originating in the House, as in other cases. Under the circum stances, the message having accompanied a bill which had originated in the Senand been returned to that body with the President's approval, the committee will take cognizance of the suggestions made by the President, and consider them in their de iberations regarding the tariff. There is no double that the Committee on Ways and Means will com-plete all the work before them in ample time for Congress to give the result of their deliberations proper consideration before the day on which the session expires.

THE EXTRA SESSION. There is no possibility whatever of an extra session. The democrats do not wish it. The republicans are not anxious for it and the President does not desire it.

THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY. mmittee will probably advise Congress to re-enact the duty upon tea and coffee at the rate of fitteen cents per pound upon the former and three cents per pound on the latter. Strenuous efforts are making to repeal the ten per cent reductions upon all staple articles except machinery and slik, in the act of June 6, 1872, but this will hardly succeed. The little Tariff bill now in conference will probably be thrown aside.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1875. The questions to be argued before Judge McAr thur on Monday involve the substantive point whether the House has parted with its inrisdic tion in the case of Richard B. Irwin by the act of the speaker in complying with the section of the law in relation to contempts, as follows :-

SECTION 3.—And be it iurther enacted. That when a witness shall iail to testily as provided in the previous sections of this acc., and the lact shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to certily the lact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action. The District Attorney admitted yesterday that he had received such notification, and therefore Irwin claims that the jurisdiction of the House

over him has ceased, and he is therefore entitled to be released on bail. The result of the issue is awaited with much interest.

AN INDIAN APPROPRIATION. Several days ago the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, invited the attention of Congress to the twelith article of the treaty concluded with the Tabequashe, Musche, Capote, Weminuche, Yampa, Grand River and Uinta bands of the Ure Indian in Colorado, March 2, 1868. Which provides "that an additional sum sufficient in the discretion of Congress (but not to exceed \$30,000 per annum) to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually expended, under the direction of the secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans and potatoes until such time as said Indians shall pe

found to be capable of sustaining themselves." This sum of \$30,000 has been appropriated annually by Congress until the present fiscal year, and although regularly estimated for in a ance with the provisions just quoted, it does not appear in the Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as reported to the House of Representatives.

It is respectfully submitted that these Indian are not "capable of sustaining themselves," and that the appropriation should be continued, as provided in the provision of the treaty above quoted, "until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves."

The articles of agreement concluded with these Indians by Mr. Brunot and ratified by Congress (see act of April 29, 1874, pamphlet edition, Stat utes at Large, page 36) stipulates that "all the provisions of the treaty of 1868 not altered by this agreement shall continue in force." There is nothing in said agreement which alters the twelfth article of the treaty of 1868 providing for this apprepriation of \$30,000, nor is there anything known to this office which would relieve the gov ernment from the obligations incurred thereby On the contrary, it was expressly understood by the Utes, when consenting, after long dissent, to the agreement of a cession of a portion of their reservation, that the compensation named in the agreement was a sum additional to that they were then receiving, and it cannot be made to appear to them in any other light than that the government has taken a large and valuable portion of their reservation, and now declines to pay them for it. It should be stated, further, that these Indians have at no distant day to be taken up and supported entirely to keep them from depre dating and fighting, as the Sloux are now fed, unless they can receive such aid as will enable then to begin their self-support in herding sheep and

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE. The time is not yet fixed for the proposed consultation of leading democrats, numbering in all between thirty and forty. Ex-Governor McGomn. Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah M. Biack, Mr. Kernan, of New York, and Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, ar named as among them. None of the present members of Congress have been invited Conference. The object is to consider the present condition of political affairs, and what should be done by the democrats in the event of a called session of Congress. Their action in the way of angrestion would then be reported to the de crane members elect.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE. Representatives George F. Hoar, Frye and Wheeler, of the Committee on the Affairs of the South, will not start for New Orleans till to-morrow night. Pinchback is expected here on Tuesday.

A prominent republican Senator says Pinchback will be admitted to a seat in the Secate, according to the determination of the recent caucus. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

Owing to the shortness of the session and the ressure of other business it is not supposed Congress will definitely act on the bill of the Se lect Committee providing a government for the District of Columbia, but continue the present temporary arrangement with such necessary legislation as its financial affairs require. THE VALUE OF THE FRANCE

No intimations have been given by any of the Supreme Court Judges as to how they will decide the question concerning the value of the franc piece. Conclusions on all questions are held by them as confidential until publicly announced. Whatever Treasury officials may say on the subject is supposition.

THE ALLUVIAL BASIN OF THE MISSISSIPPL The commission of engineers on the alluvial

basin of the Miss:ssippi will send their report to the President to-morrow. The commission re-commends government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggests the immediate appropriation of \$1,500,000 for Louisians and \$500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi to close existing breaks and crevasses. The permanent system of reclamation of these lands will, the commission say, require at least \$15,000,000.

THE LOST ON THE BRIG HILDE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17, 1875. The following are the names of the men lost by the wreck of the orig Hilde, at Cheticamp:-William Fitzpatrick, master; Thomas Larkin, mate; John Jones, William Spencer, Thomas Cogley, Joseph Crawley and Michael Sweeney. The vessel was owned by Hon. J. C. Pope, of Prince Edward's Island.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The St. Louis Republican unearths a rumor that the democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature are going for Carpenter for re-election to the United States Senate on condition that he shall begin his second term as an independent with democratic proclivities.

The Connecticut Senatorial election having been settled long ago by the choice of Mr. Eaton, demo crat, the republican papers there are banging away at that veteran's rebellion record, just to keep in fashion, perhaps, with their contemporaries in other States where democrats are to succeed republicans in the Senatorial chamber.

The following United States Senators have been thus far chosen for the terms beginning the 4th o March next:-California, Newton Booth, republican; Connecticut, William W. Eaton, democrat Maryland, William P. Whyte, democrat: Ohio, A. G. Thurman, democrat; Virginia has elected her Lieutenant Governor, General Withers, a democrat. The others will be chosen before the 4th of

On the 12th inst, Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, sent a supplemental and lengthy message to the General Assembly. It urges the strictest economy, specific appropriations, the payment of no uncertain debt and short sessions; reiterates his assertion that he will sign no more unreasonable appropriation bills, and censures some of the public officers of the last year for contracting debts beyond the appropriations for the payment of the same and in violation of specific law. He recommends the system of cumulative voting in cities and towns.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Giroffe-Giroffa" is in renearsal at the Park Theatre. Maccabe continues to draw large houses at

"Charity" will be revived to night at the Picts venue Theatre. Miss Anna Eizer recently sang in "L'Elisire

d'Amore" in San Francisco. Lucille Western is in the Crescent City. She is still Lady Isabel in "East Lynne." They go to see "The Sea of Ice" in Cincinnati, and yet they complain of Old Probabilities.

It is said another prominent actress will soon e added to the Fifth Avenue Company. Theodore Thomas gives a grand orchestral con cert at Steinway Hall to-night, with Mr. Weikert as solo planist.

Miss Clara Morris appears early in the spring as 'Macbeth" at Booth's Theatre. The entire cast of the tragedy will be phenomenal.

Miss Katherine Rogers Randolph, after completing a tour of Canada, will proceed to California to fulfil several important engagements. withdrawal of Henry V. It will be her last appear-

ance in America for two or three years. Miss Kellogg will "create" the role of Edith Plan tagenet in Balle's "Talisman," in America, during her forthcoming season at the Academy of

"La Jolie Parfumeuse," a new opera by Offenbach, will be sung at the Academy of Music tonight by the Aimee troupe, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. A proposition is before the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company to dispose of the

Grand Opera House by rame. The company has entirely vacated the building. Amid the most disastrous theatrical season that New York has witnessed for many years Mr. Wallack stands secure, his present season being

the most successful of any on record Fresh paint on the walls of St. George's Hall Liverpool, affected Von Bulow, the planist, so much that he played badly. He evidently desires no color more than he himself gives to a work. The Lyceum management are trying to secure combination of stars for a Spakesperian season during the month of February. Edwin Booth has been solicited, but as he refuses, it is possible that

and T. C. King in the title role. Patti, on her appearance at Moscow, was presented with five stars of rubles and diamonds. Two thousand bouquets were thrown to her during the night and she was called before the curtain sixty times. This is enthusiasm at white heat. We hope Moscow may escape a second great conflagration.

At Columbia, S. C., on the evening of the 13th inst., the new Opera House was thrown open and dedicated by the Adelaide Phillips Opera Troupe. It is a very pretty structure, admirably adapted to the size of that beautiful city, and supplies a want that has been felt for many years.

Little Bijou Heron will be tendered a complimentary benefit at the Union League Theatre on Wednesday evening. She will appear in "The Little Treasure," "Nan the Good-for-nothing," and also in the poison scene from "Romeo and Juliet." We hope Bijou will be as successful as she deserves to be.

Mr. Charles Calvert, under whose direction "Henry V." will be produced at Booth's, is manager of the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Mrs. Calvert is to assume the part of Rumor, as Chorus. Mr. George Rignold will be assigned to the part of Henry V. Mr. Frederick Thorne, of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, will play the part of Fiuellen, the Weishman. He made a hit in the character abroad. The Anglo-French character of the Princess Katharine will be undertaken by Mile. Bertha. Girardin, of the Gymnase, Vaudeville and Port St. Martin Theatres, Paris, M. Henri Stuart is to have an opportunity of retrieving his reputation in the part of the Dauphin of France. Juignet, a French actor of metropolitan note, is to have a small but good part. Mr. C. B. Bishop is to do Pistol, and Mr. Frederick B. Warde, who made so favorable an impression by his varied impersonations at Booth's Theatre, will have the character part o Williams, a soldier in Henry's army, "Henry V." will be produced on the 8th of February.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in

the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date

DISRAELI'S DISEASE. [London (Dec. 27) correspondence of the Belfast (Ireland) News Letter.]

The indisposition under which Mr. Disraell suffers, and which has caused so much suxiety among his iriends, is of a very peculiar description. It is, I am informed, gout in the lungs. The proximity of the seat of the disease to the heart, of course, increases the gravity of the symptoms. Last session it was observed, for the first time, that the Premier occasionally suffered from gout, sometimes in the teet and sometimes in the hands. But during the lifetime of Lord Paimerston the House was so accustomed to see the Premier hors decombat for a few days that no one thought anything about it. But when Mr. Disraelt was observed wearing a cloth shoe and carrying a stek every one seemed to think that a valuable life might possibly be in jeopardy. The chronic pallor of Mr. Disraelt's face and the pained expression which he assumes when it, make it difficult for him to conceal any indisposition under which he may labor. He is, I understand, in capital spirits, notwithstanding his gout, and speaks bopefully of his recovers. tion. It is, I am informed, gout in the lungs. The

KALAKAUA'S PREDECESSORS

VISIT OF SANDWICH ISLANDERS TO THIS CITY SEVENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

The first natives of the Sandwich Islands that visited this part of the country arrived in the ship Hope, commanded by Captain Ray, on the 28th of October, 1802. This ship had been absent three years engaged in the China trade, and made the run from Canton to this port in 223 days. Touching at the group of islands they brought of two natives of Hawaii, who attracted a great deal of attention here. The managers of the old Park Theatre hastened to take advantage of their presence, and hired them for public exhibition, producing for this purpose the old pantomime of The Death of Captain Cook," in which they were to represent the customary sports of their countrymen. The performance took place ou Friday, November 5, and, as it gave universal satisfaction, was repeated the next night. The Rawaiians left New York on Monday, November 8, making their sojourn here only eleven days.

esting memento at the present time:-THEATRE.

On Friday Evening. November 5th, 1802, will be preiented, a comedy, in 5 acts, called, FRATERNAL DISCORD, OR, THE VILLAGE DOCTOR, Captain Bertram, Mr. Hodgkinfon Philip Bertram, Tvier

Mr. Hodgkinfon
Tyier
Martin
Hogg
Hallam, junShapter
Jefferion lip Bertram, Doctor Bloomfield, Semblance, Count Trippet, Crifpin, Jack Bowline, Mafter Stockwell Mrs. Hougkinfon Boy, Charlotte Bertram,

Mary.
Mrs. Grimkin.

Mrs. Grimkin.

The Manager having an opportunity of exhibiting the manners and drefs of the inhabitants of the iffano of 0-wy-hee, (where capt. Cook lott his life) in the perions of two Natives, now in this city, who were brought from danton in the fhip Hope, capt. Ray, has for that purpole got up

The celebrated Pantomime of

The DEATH of CAPTAIN COOK.

Natives.

Mr. Rallam, jun.

Mr. Ballam, jun Toreboo, High Prieft, English Party. Mr. Hodgkinson

Captain Cook.

Captain Cook, Lieutenant, Tyler
Lieut. of Marines, Sailors, by gentlemen of the Company.
Emai, (Prieiters of O-wy-hee) Mrs. Jeferfon With Scenery, Drefles, and Decorations, deforing tive of the Manners and Cuitoms, of the inhabitants of O-wy-hee, in the Pacific Ocean, and A DANCE BY TWO NATIVES
OF THAT ISLAND, NOW IN THIS CITY,
In which they will exhibit their ufual Feftive Sports, and the mode of Wariare peculiar to the Inand.
Act I, The Maritage Ceremony, (peculiar to that country) of Perrea and Emmai. A Combat between Perrea and Koran.
Act II, The Refolution at anchor—friendly reception given to capt. Cook, by the natives—the manner of facrincing a criminal, and the affamnation of Captain Cook.
Act III, A proceeding of Natives, in honor of Captain Cook, carrying gifts to his grave. 2d. proceinin of Europeans, who perform military honors over the rude tomb of the hero.

To conclude with
AN EARTH QUAKE, AND A VIEW OF
A BURNING VOLCANO.

BOX 88.—PITT 68.—GALLERY 48.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.

Patrick Dillon, thirty-four years of age, residing at No. 603 First avenue, slipped on the sidewalk last night in front of No. 324 East Thirty-fourth street and broke his right leg.

DAMP AND COLD ARE DEATH'S PURVEYORS, but the lung difficulties they produce are speedily removed by the timety use of HALK's HONEY OF HORS. WOUND AND TAR. PIEK'S TOOTHACKE DROPS CUre in one minute. AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO
TEN AND THESE EIGHT CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESENT
WILL BE SOLD LOW. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD

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On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

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At the foot of Wenty-fourth street, North River.
At the foot of Baitle street, Brooklyn.
The business hereafter will be conducted by Mears, Ward. Taibot & Olypanat, and we recommend them to our customers with the assurance that they will be served in every respect as well as they have previously been by this company.

R. G. MO ULTON, General Salesagent,

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

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SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS BY USING WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c. 50c. and \$1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper. \$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF GENTLEMEN'S neat, serviceable Winter Shore.

239 and 24: Fourth avenue.

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